

On page 15, on line 6 of the paragraph beginning "Isocyanate or thioisocyanate", after the word "Formula", please delete the semicolon (;).

On page 17, line 3, after "ethyl lactate", please delete "ethyl-3-ethoxypropanate", and substitute therefor --ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate--.

On page 17, line 4, after "acetate", please delete "methyl-3-methoxypropanate", and substitute therefor --methyl-3-methoxypropionate--.

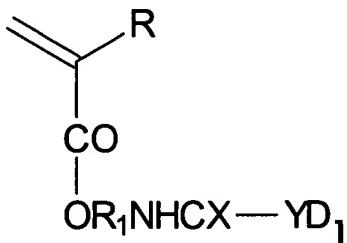
On page 22, in the paragraph beginning "The anti-reflective coating", fifth line, after "successfully", please delete "forme" and substitute therefor --form--.

In the claims:

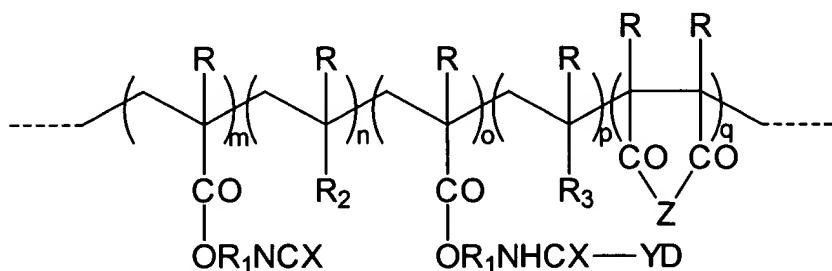
Please amend claims 1-4, 8, 13-17 and 20-27. Please add new claims 28-31.
All pending claims not amended herewith are shown in small type for ease of reference.

1. (Once amended) A composition for an anti-reflective coating or a radiation absorbing coating containing **[a monomeric dye as represented by the following General Formula I and/or]** a polymer as represented by the following General Formula III.]

[General Formula I:



General Formula II:

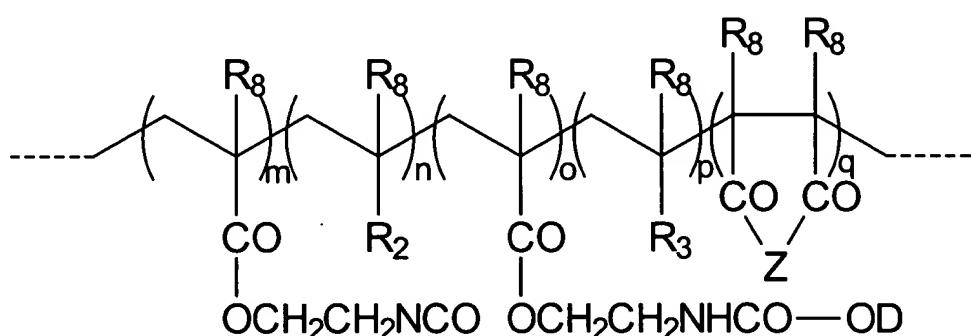


[W]wherein

R is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group; R₁ is an alkylene group, a substituted alkylene group, a cycloalkylene group, a substituted cycloalkylene group, a phenylene group or a substituted phenylene group; R₂ is a phenyl group, -COOH, a halogen atom, a cyano group, an alkoxy group or -COOR₆ in which R₆ is a substituted or non-substituted alkyl or aryl group or an ethylacetoacetate group; R₃ is -COOD; D is an organic chromophore which absorbs the exposed wavelength (100-450 nm) and represents a substituted or non-substituted, benzene ring, condensed ring or heterocyclic ring bonded directly or through an alkylene group; X is O or S; Y is O or NR₄ group in which R₄ is either a hydrogen atom or a substituted or non-substituted phenyl group or cyclic, linear or branched alkyl group; Z is O, ND group or NR₅ group in which R₅ is either a hydrogen atom or a substituted or non-substituted phenyl group or cyclic, linear or branched alkyl group; and n, p and q are simple integers including zero and m and o are also simple integers including zero while at least one of them is greater than zero.

2. (Once amended) A composition for an anti-reflective coating or a radiation absorbing coating according to claim 1, wherein the polymer as represented by General Formula II is a polymer as represented by the following General Formula II'.

General Formula II'

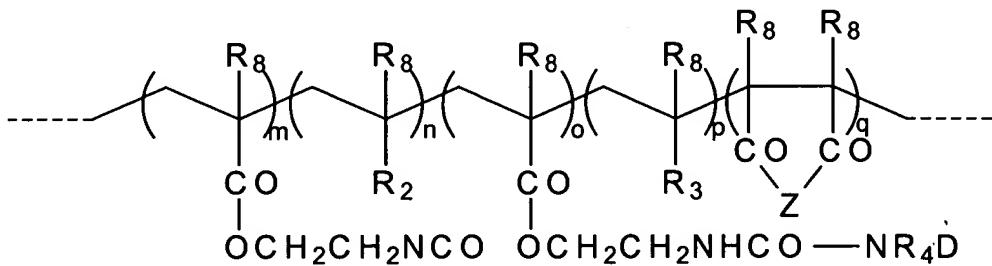


[W]wherein

R₈ is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group; R₂ is a phenyl group, -COOH, a halogen atom, a cyano group, an alkoxy group or -COOR₆ in which R₆ is a substituted or non-substituted, alkyl or aryl group or an ethylacetoacetate group; R₃ is -COOD; D is an

organic chromophore which absorbs the exposed wavelength (100-450 nm) and represents a substituted or non-substituted, benzene ring, condensed ring or heterocyclic ring bonded directly or through an alkylene group; Z is O, ND group or NR₅ group in which R₅ is either a hydrogen atom or a substituted or non-substituted, phenyl group or cyclic, linear or branched alkyl group; and m, n, o, p and q are simple integers including zero while at least one of m and o is greater than zero and m, n, o, p and q together lie between 5 to 50,000.

3. (Once amended) A composition for an anti-reflective coating or a radiation absorbing coating according to claim 1, wherein the polymer as represented by General Formula II is a polymer as represented by the following General Formula II" [.]
General Formula II"



[W]wherein

R₈ is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group; R₂ is a phenyl group, -COOH, a halogen atom, a cyano group, an alkoxy group or -COOR₆ in which R₆ is a substituted or non-substituted, alkyl or aryl group or an ethylacetoacetate group; R₃ is -COOD; D is an organic chromophore which absorbs the exposed wavelength (100-450 nm) and represents a substituted or non-substituted, benzene ring, condensed ring or heterocyclic ring bonded directly or through an alkylene group; R₄ is either a hydrogen atom or a substituted or non-substituted, phenyl group or cyclic, linear or branched alkyl group; Z is O, ND group or NR₅ group in which R₅ is either a hydrogen atom or a substituted or non-substituted, phenyl group or cyclic, linear or branched alkyl group; and m, n, o, p and q are simple integers including zero while at least one of m and o is greater than zero and m, n, o, p and q together lie between 5 to 50,000.

4. (Once amended) A composition for an anti-reflective coating or a radiation absorbing coating according to claim 2 or 3, wherein D is a group selected from phenyl, substituted phenyl, benzyl, substituted benzyl, naphthalene, substituted naphthalene, anthracene, substituted anthracene, anthraquinone, substituted anthraquinone, acridine, substituted acridine, azobenzene, substituted azobenzene, fluorime fluorene, substituted fluorime fluorene, substituted fluorimone fluorenone, carbazole, substituted carbazole, N-alkylcarbazole, dibenzofuran, substituted dibenzofuran, phenanthrene, substituted phenanthrene, pyrene and substituted pyrene, and the substitutions thereof are at least one group selected from alkyl, aryl, halogen, alkoxy, nitro, aldehyde, cyano, amide, dialkylamino, sulfonamide, imide, carboxylic acid, carboxylic acid ester, sulfonic acid, sulfonic acid ester, alkylamino, and arylamino.

5. (As filed) A composition for an anti-reflective coating or a radiation absorbing coating according to claim 2 or 3, wherein m, n, p and q are zero and o lies between 5 to 50,000.

6. (As filed) A composition for an anti-reflective coating or a radiation absorbing coating according to claim 2 or 3, wherein n, p and q are zero and m and o together lie between 5 to 50,000 and the mole fraction of m is between 0.05 to 0.95.

7. (As filed) A composition for an anti-reflective coating or a radiation absorbing coating according to claim 2 or 3, wherein m, p and q are zero and n and o together lie between 5 to 50,000 and the mole fraction of n is between 0.05 to 0.95.

8. (Once amended) A composition for an anti-reflective coating or a radiation absorbing coating according to claim 2[,] or 3 [or 7], wherein R₂ is -COOR₆ in which R₆ is a methyl group, ethyl group, t-butyl group, isopropyl group, ethylacetacetate group, 2-hydroxyethyl group, or n-butyl group.

9. (As filed) A composition for an anti-reflective coating or a radiation absorbing coating according to claim 2 or 3, wherein p and q are zero and m, n and o together lie between 5 to 50,000 and the mole fraction of n is between 0.05 to 0.95.

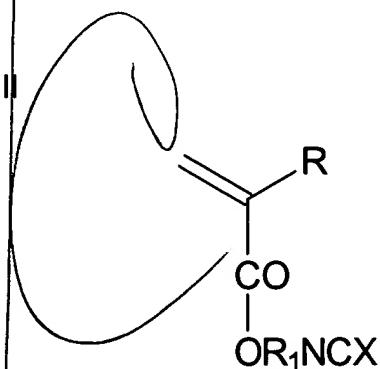
10. (As filed) A composition for an anti-reflective coating or a radiation absorbing coating according to claim 2 or 3, wherein Z is ND group in which D is an organic chromophore which absorbs the exposed wavelength (100-450 nm) and represents a substituted or non-substituted, benzene ring, condensed ring or heterocyclic ring bonded directly or through an alkylene group and n, o and p are zero and m and q together lie between 5 to 50,000 and the mole fraction of q is between 0.05 to 0.50.

11. (As filed) A composition for an anti-reflective coating or a radiation absorbing coating according to claim 2 or 3, wherein n, o and q are zero and m and p together lie between 5 to 50,000 and the mole fraction of m is between 0.05 to 0.90.

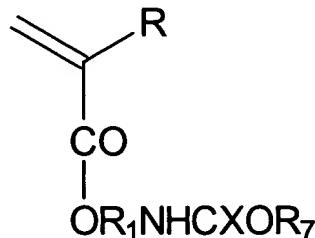
12. (As filed) A composition for an anti-reflective coating or a radiation absorbing coating according to claim 2 or 3, wherein q is zero and m, n, o and p together lie between 5 to 50,000.

13. (Once amended) A composition for an anti-reflective coating or a radiation absorbing coating according to claim 1 containing an additional compound as represented by the following General Formula III and/or the following General Formula IV[.]

General Formula III



General Formula IV



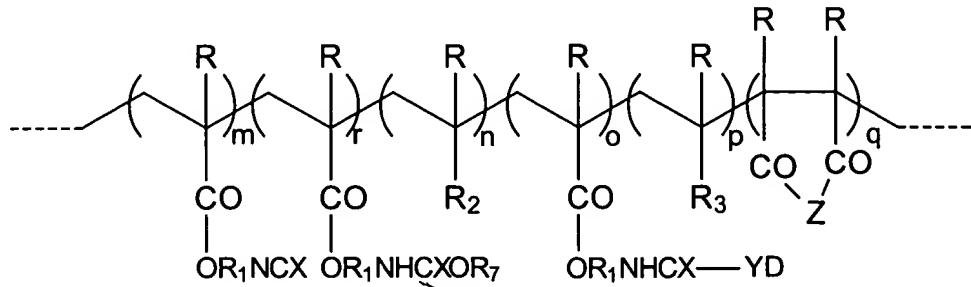
[W]wherein

R is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group; R₁ is an alkylene group, a substituted alkylene group, a cycloalkylene group, a substituted cycloalkylene group, a phenylene group or a substituted phenylene group; R₂ is a substituted or non-substituted, linear or branched alkyl group or a substituted or non-substituted cyclohexyl group bonded directly or through an alkylene group; and X is O or S.

14. (Once amended) A composition for an anti-reflective coating or a radiation absorbing coating in which the [isocyanate or thioisocyanate group-containing] polymer [and/or monomer as represented by General Formula II described in] of claim 1 and/or the compound of General Formula III [described in] of claim 13 [respectively] is/are further added to a composition for an anti-reflective coating or a radiation absorbing coating containing free amines or hydroxyl group containing compounds.

15. (Once amended) A composition for an anti-reflective coating or a radiation absorbing coating containing a polymer as represented by the following General Formula V[.]

General Formula V



wherein

R is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group; R₁ is an alkylene group, a substituted alkylene group, a cycloalkylene group, a substituted cycloalkylene group, a phenylene group or a substituted phenylene group; R₂ is a phenyl group, -COOH, a halogen atom, a cyano

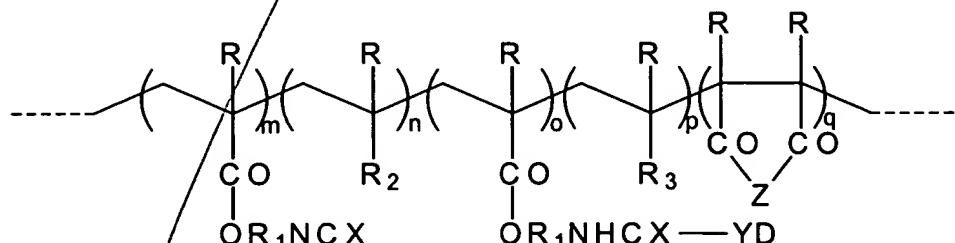
group, an alkoxy group or $-COOR_6$ in which R_6 is a substituted or non-substituted, alkyl or aryl group or an ethylacetoacetate group; R_3 is $-COOD$; D is an organic chromophore which absorbs the exposed wavelength (100-450 nm) and represents a substituted or non-substituted, benzene ring, condensed ring or heterocyclic ring bonded directly or through an alkylene group; X is O or S; Y is O or NR_4 group in which R_4 is either a hydrogen atom or a substituted or non-substituted, phenyl group or cyclic, linear or branched alkyl group; Z is O, ND group or NR_5 group in which R_5 is either a hydrogen atom or a substituted or non-substituted, phenyl group or cyclic, linear or branched alkyl group; R_7 represents a substituted or non-substituted, linear or branched alkyl group, or a substituted or non-substituted cyclohexyl or phenyl group bonded directly or through alkylene group; and m, n, o, p and q are simple integers including zero and r is a simple integer greater than zero.

Subj 13
1
NO

16. (Once amended) A composition for an anti-reflective coating or a radiation absorbing coating containing **[an isocyanate or thioisocyanate group-containing monomer or] the polymer [as represented by General Formula II described in] of** claim 1, **[the compound of [General Formula III or General Formula IV described in]** claim 13, **[or] the polymer of [General Formula V described in]** claim 15 and/or blocked derivatives thereof, wherein the proportion of total molar numbers of monomers and monomer units of polymer which have isocyanate group, thioisocyanate group or blocked derivatives thereof to total molar numbers of monomers and monomer units of polymers in the composition is 0.1 to 40 % by weight.

Subj C2
1
General Formula II

17. (Once amended) A polymer as represented by **the following General Formula II[.]**



[W]wherein

R is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group; R₁ is an alkylene group, a substituted alkylene group, a cycloalkylene group, a substituted cycloalkylene group, a phenylene group or a substituted phenylene group; R₂ is a phenyl group, -COOH, a halogen atom, a cyano group, an alkoxy group or -COOR₆ in which R₆ is a substituted or non-substituted, alkyl or aryl group or an ethylacetoacetate group; R₃ is -COOD; D is an organic chromophore which absorbs the exposed wavelength (100-450 nm) and represents a substituted or non-substituted, benzene ring, condensed ring or heterocyclic ring bonded directly or through alkylene group; X is O or S; Y is O or NR₄ group in which R₄ is either a hydrogen atom or a substituted or non-substituted, phenyl group or cyclic, linear or branched alkyl group; Z is O, ND group or NR₅ group in which R₅ is either a hydrogen atom or a substituted or non-substituted, phenyl group or cyclic, linear or branched alkyl group; and n, p and q are simple integers including zero and m and o are also simple integers including zero while at least one of them is greater than zero.

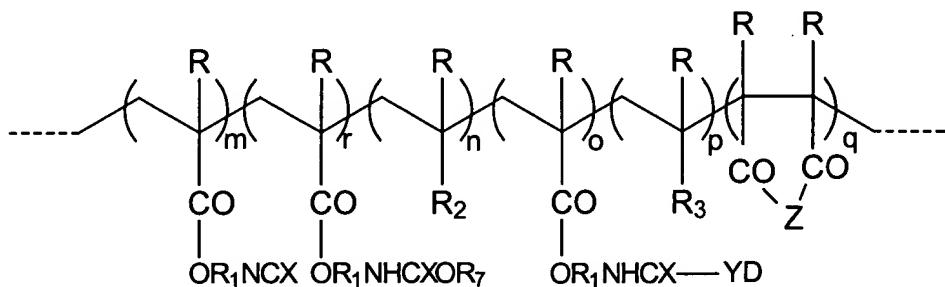
18. (As filed) A polymer according to claim 17, wherein R is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, R₁ is an ethylene group, X is an oxygen atom and Y is an oxygen atom, D is an organic chromophore which absorbs the exposed wavelength (100-450 nm) and represents a substituted or non-substituted, benzene ring, condensed ring or heterocyclic ring bonded directly or through alkylene group, and n, p and q are simple integers including zero and m and o are also simple integers including zero while at least one of them is greater than zero.

19. (As filed) A polymer according to claim 17, wherein R is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, R₁ is an ethylene group, X is a oxygen atom, Y is -NR₄ group in which R₄ is either a hydrogen atom or a substituted or non-substituted, phenyl group or cyclic, linear or branched alkyl group, D is an organic chromophore which absorbs the exposed wavelength (100-450 nm) and represents a substituted or non-substituted, benzene ring, condensed ring or heterocyclic ring bonded directly or through an alkylene group, and n, p and q are simple integers including zero and m and o are also simple integers including zero while at least one of them is greater than zero.

20. (Once amended) A polymer according to claim 18 or 19, wherein o is a simple integer greater than zero and D is a group selected from phenyl, substituted phenyl, benzyl, substituted benzyl, naphthalene, substituted naphthalene, anthracene, substituted anthracene, anthraquinone, substituted anthraquinone, acridine, substituted acridine,

azobenzene, substituted azobenzene, [flu rime] fluorene, substituted [fluorim] fluorene, [fluorimone] fluorenone, substituted [fluorim n] fluorenone, carbazole, substituted carbazole, N-alkylcarbazole, dibenzofuran, substituted dibenzofuran, phenanthrene, substituted phenanthrene, pyrene and substituted pyrene, and the substitutions thereof are at least one group selected from alkyl, aryl, halogen, alkoxy, nitro, aldehyde, cyano, amide, dialkylamino, alkylamino, sulfonamide, imide, carboxylic acid, carboxylic acid ester, sulfonic acid, sulfonic acid ester, and arylamino.

21. (Once amended) A polymer represented by the following General Formula V[.]
General Formula V



[W]wherein

R is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group; R₁ is an alkylene group, a substituted alkylene group, a cycloalkylene group, a substituted cycloalkylene group, a phenylene group or a substituted phenylene group; R₂ is a phenyl group, -COOH, a halogen atom, a cyano group, an alkoxy group or -COOR₆ in which R₆ is a substituted or non-substituted alkyl or aryl group or an ethylacetoacetate group; R₃ is -COOD; D is an organic chromophore which absorbs the exposed wavelength (100-450 nm) and represents a substituted or non-substituted, benzene ring, condensed ring or heterocyclic ring bonded directly or through alkylene group; X is O or S; Y is O or NR₄ group in which R₄ is either a hydrogen atom or a substituted or non-substituted, phenyl group or cyclic, linear or branched alkyl group; Z is O, ND group or NR₅ group in which R₅ is either hydrogen atom or a substituted or non-substituted, phenyl group or cyclic, linear or branched alkyl group; R₇ represents a substituted or non-substituted, linear or branched alkyl group or a substituted or non-substituted cyclohexyl or phenyl group bonded directly or through

alkylene group; and m, n, o, p and q are simple integers including zero and r is a simple integer greater than zero.

22. (Once amended) A method of producing a composition for an anti-reflective coating or a radiation absorbing coating [described in claim 2 or 3] which comprises [of] the following steps[;]:

- a) dissolving the polymer of claim 2 or 3 having isocyanate groups in one or more solvents, and
- b) reacting the isocyanate groups either partially or fully with amino aromatic and/or hydroxyl aromatic chromophores at room temperature or elevated temperature if necessary.

23. (Once amended) A method of forming an anti-reflective coating or a radiation absorbing coating which comprises [of] the following steps[;]:

- a) filtering the composition for an anti-reflective coating or a radiation absorbing coating produced [according to] by the method of claim 22 with 0.5 and 0.2 micron filters,
- b) applying the filtered solution directly onto a semiconductor substrate, and
- c) baking the coated substrate at 50 to 250 °C.

24. (Once amended) A method of producing a composition for an anti-reflective coating or a radiation absorbing coating [described in] of claim 22, wherein the solvent is cyclopentanone, cyclohexanone, butyrolactone, propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, 2-heptanone, ethyl lactate, ethyl-3-ethoxy propanate, ethylene glycol monoethyl acetate, or methyl-3-methoxy propanate individually or mixtures thereof.

25. (Once amended) A method of forming an anti-reflective coating or a radiation absorbing coating which comprises [comprising of] the following steps[;]: a) applying the composition for an anti-reflective coating or a radiation absorbing coating [described in any one] of claim 1, 2 or 3 [to 16] onto [th] a semiconductor substrate,

and b) removing the solvent at least partially by baking to form a substrate coated with an anti-reflective coating or a radiation absorbing coating.

26. (Once amended) An anti-reflective coating or a radiation absorbing coating formed by the method [according to] of claim 23 [or 25].

27. (Once amended) A method of making integrated circuits comprising the following steps~~[:] ;~~:

a) coating a positive- or negative-working photoresist sensitive to at least one wavelength of ultraviolet radiation in the range of about 190 to 450 nm onto a substrate coated with the anti-reflective coating or the radiation absorbing coating prepared by the method [according to] of claim 23 [or 25],

b) exposing the substrate coated with the anti-reflective coating or the radiation absorbing coating and the resist,

c) developing the exposed resist, and

d) transferring the image onto the substrate by dry or wet etching to form an integrated circuit element.

Please add the following new claims:

--28. (New) An anti-reflective coating or a radiation absorbing coating formed by the method of claim 25.

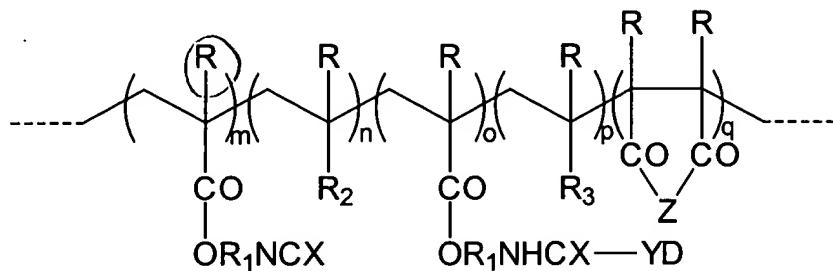
29. (New) A method of making integrated circuits comprising the following steps:

a) coating a positive- or negative-working photoresist sensitive to at least one wavelength of ultraviolet radiation in the range of about 190 to 450 nm onto a substrate coated with the anti-reflective coating or the radiation absorbing coating prepared by the method of claim 25,

b) exposing the substrate coated with the anti-reflective coating or the radiation absorbing coating and the resist,

c) developing the exposed resist, and
d) transferring the image onto the substrate by dry or wet etching to form an integrated circuit element.

30. (New) A composition for an anti-reflective coating or a radiation absorbing coating containing a polymer as represented by the following General Formula II
General Formula III:



wherein

R is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group; R₁ is $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, or a phenylene group; R₂ is a phenyl group, $-\text{COOH}$, a halogen atom, a cyano group, or $-\text{COOR}_6$ in which R₆ is a member selected from the group consisting of methyl group, ethyl group, t-butyl group, isopropyl group, ethylacetoacetate group, 2-hydroxyethyl group, and n-butyl group; R₃ is $-\text{COOD}$; D is a member selected from the group consisting of phenyl, substituted phenyl, benzyl, substituted benzyl, napthalene, substituted napthalene, anthracene, substituted anthracene, anthraquinone, substituted anthraquinone, acridine, substituted acridine, azobenzene, substituted azobenzene, fluorene, substituted fluorene, fluorenone, substituted fluorenone, carbazole, substituted carbazole, dibenzofuran, substituted dibenzofuran, phenanthrene, substituted phenanthrene, pyrene and substituted pyrene, bonded directly or through a methylene group, wherein the substituents are at least one member selected from the group consisting of nitro, aldehyde, cyano, carboxylic acid, sulfonic acid; X is O or S; Y is O or NR₄ group in which R₄ is either a hydrogen atom or a phenyl group; Z is O, ND group or NR₅ group in which R₅ is either a hydrogen atom or a phenyl group; and m, n, o, p and q are simple integers including zero provided at least one of the following conditions are met: